

CROSSVILLE CHRONICLE.

THE TENNESSEE TIMES
CROSSVILLE CHRONICLE

CONSOLIDATED
1895

VOL. XXIX.

CROSSVILLE, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1915.

NO. 26

NOTHING MORE IMPORTANT.

Greatest Possible Results From Manure of Great Interest to Our Farmers.

The farmers of this county, in common with those of every other county in the state, are spending large sums each year for commercial fertilizer. There is little doubt that a considerable portion of it is not used to the best advantage and for that reason there is a large element of waste.

But that is not the only point at which there is a large waste going on all the time. We know a man in this county who has at this time more than fifty wagon loads of good stable manure in his barn and that man has been buying commercial fertilizer for his crops and letting the manure remain in his barn.

We recently asked him why he did that and he replied in substance, that he did not have time to haul the manure out and that because it is under shelter it is there all right and can be used later without loss.

MANURE LOSES HEAVILY.

According to recent experiments of the Ohio experiment station, it is not true that his manure is not wasting or losing. The Ohio experiment station has found that there is no practical difference in the plant food value of fresh and well rotted manure. But that is not all they learned. They found that it takes two tons of fresh manure to make one ton of well rotted manure. On that basis the man who neglects to get his manure out on the land as rapidly as possible loses a varying portion of it up to one-half.

That means that the way to get the largest possible returns for the manure is to get it on the ground as fast as it is made. Those who neglect this lose a large part of the plant food of their manure.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

Three Held in Different Parts of County and Well Attended.

Prof. F. S. Chance held three agricultural demonstration meetings last week at different points over the county, which were well attended, there being 75 to 100 farmers present as well as a few ladies who Prof. Chance was much pleased to see take so much interest in the work.

The first meeting was held on the farm of D. E. Hamby, in the Hebertsburg neighborhood. Mr. Hamby had his field of corn in good condition and quite a number of neighbor farmers were present. They were much surprised to find that the corn roots extended to the second row when the corn was only knee high.

On the farm of Perry Beyer, Lantana, there is a demonstration of corn where rye and clover were turned under. The land was plowed and thoroughly disced in the spring. Corn is looking good and promises an excellent crop. Mr. Beyer has a good stand, which not all farmers succeeded in getting this season.

On the farm of W. K. Burgess, Winesap, there is a corn demonstration. A grass sod was turned in the spring. Root worms have given some trouble, but indications are favorable for a good yield.

D. T. Hardin, district agent for this section, assisted in the first two meetings.

MANY FAILED.

Out of the 44 who took the recent examinations for certificates to teach 21 failed to receive certificates in this county. In Morgan county the whole number of 70 failed. In many counties more than half failed.

The feeling is growing that the plan is a colossal failure for the simple reason that those who examine the papers know nothing about the applicant and for that reason cannot possibly estimate their ability to impart information or instruct.

E. O. Hembree is drilling a well for the new residence of J. B. Johnson. He is down about 100 feet.

A boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Davis, of Creston, yesterday. Dr. W. A. Reed was the attending physician.

GROW YOUR CORN INSTEAD OF BUYING

Much More Than 125 Bushels Have Been Grown on an Acre for Less Cost per Bushel Than You Pay in the Regular Market

Rollo Cline, son of Prof. J. S. Cline Crab Orchard, has an acre in corn now that very likely has never been surpassed in the state. The editor of the Chronicle made a trip there Saturday to see it and learn something of interest to Chronicle readers. What we did learn was so encouraging that we will try to give in considerable detail what has been and what is now being done.

1913 CORN CLUB.

It will be remembered that Cornell Cline, son of Prof. J. S. Cline, was one of the contestants in the corn club launched by the Knoxville Journal and Tribune, in 1913. The contest was confined to upland soils and resulted in Cornell Cline receiving the second prize of \$250 in gold for growing 97 1-2 bushels on one acre. The season was unusually dry and the crop was for that reason much less than it would have been had the weather conditions been favorable.

CORN CLUB 1914.

Last year Rollo Cline entered the corn club and took second prize by growing 132 bushels on a single acre. His crop would have been several bushels more had it not had to go through a five-weeks' drought at its most critical period.

THIS YEAR.

While there is no corn club contest on the young man decided he would try again and see if he could not surpass the crop of last year. Every indication points to at least 150 bushels on the acre, with normal weather conditions. Some persons think the field is liable to reach 200 bushels. One of the interesting points, and the point that really means most to our farmers is, what kind of land was used and how much fertilizer of all kinds was used. In order to make the case as clear as possible we will go back to the year 1913, when the intensive farming began, and show what was applied to the acre and what it has produced:

THE FIRST EFFORT.

In 1913 twenty wagon loads of stable manure, of about one ton to the load, was used. The land was plowed very deep and thoroughly prepared. At the time of planting 1,000 pounds of corn fertilizer was used, part was broadcasted and part put in the row. After the corn was about knee high 50 pounds of nitrate of soda was broadcasted and plowed in. As stated the yield of corn was 97 1-2 bushels and won a cash prize of \$250.

LAST YEAR.

Last year the same acre was put in potatoes, but no manure was used. One thousand pounds of potato fertilizer was used when the seed was planted. At the last working the potatoes were sown in cane and pease. The acre produced 80 bushels of excellent potatoes, in spite of the fact that hundreds of persons did not raise any potatoes on account of excessive drouth. The cane and pease were cut and weighed and there was 13,845 pounds, or nearly seven tons. Owing to a wet spell that came just as the cane and pease were cut they were not hauled into the barn for three weeks after being cut. That doubtless caused considerable shrinkage in the hay crop.

THIS YEAR.

Last November this acre was plowed with a No. 30 Oliver and followed by a bulltongue subsoiler, which worked the ground to a depth of about fifteen inches. It was sown to rye and pastured some during the spring. The rye was disced and turned under and the ground subsoiled again to the same depth as before.

April 20 the corn was planted in rows 33 inches apart and the intention was to have the corn stalks ten to twelve

inches apart, but it developed that they are nearly 17 inches apart. The stand while good is not a perfect one by any means.

The ground was thoroughly prepared by harrowing and discing before planting. At the time of planting 500 pounds of corn fertilizer was sown broadcast and worked into the soil. The same number of pounds of the same kind of fertilizer was used in the row, thoroughly mixed with the soil. This 1,000 pounds of fertilizer cost \$13.50. May 17, 200 pounds of nitrate of soda was broadcasted and plowed in; it cost \$6.50, making a total fertilizer used to date for this year of \$20.00.

This corn now stands fully eight feet high, has a very heavy stalk, is uniform on the ground. The famous Batts prolific corn was used for seed and with favorable conditions 175 bushels is not an excessive yield to expect.

ROWS AND STALKS TO ROW.

The ground has been measured, and the e are 61 rows 256 feet long and contain an average of 183 stalks to the row, which gives a total of 11,163 stalks on the acre. Figuring on the basis of only 11,000 stalks on the acre and an average of two ears to the stalk, which is not an unreasonable yield by any means for prolific corn, there would be 22,000 ears. Counting 150 ears to the bushel the acre will yield 150 bushels lacking only 50 ears and it is very safe to calculate that the 163 stalks that are left out of the calculation will more than supply that 50 ears.

IS IT PROFITABLE?

Now we come to the vital point: Is it profitable? Let's see. To decide we will take the expense and products for two years past and a fair estimate of the crop this year:

First Year.

Rent of one acre of ground..	\$ 5.00
20 loads of manure at \$2.50..	50.00
a load.....	50.00
1,000 pounds fertilizer.....	13.50
50 pounds nitrate soda.....	2.00

Total expense.....\$70.50

Second Year.

Rent of one acre.....	\$ 5.00
8 bu. seed potatoes.....	8.00
1,000 pounds fertilizer.....	13.50

Total.....\$26.50

This Year.

Rent of one acre.....	\$ 5.00
1,000 pounds of fertilizer.....	13.50
200 pounds nitrate soda.....	6.50

Total.....\$25.00

Now let's see what was taken from this acre for two years and a fair estimate for this year:

First year, 97 1-2 bu. corn..	\$97.50
Second year, 80 bu. potatoes..	60.00
6 3-4 tons hay at \$15.....	101.25
This year 150 bu. corn.....	150.00

Total.....\$408.75

Total expense 3 years.....\$122.00

Net gain for three years.....\$286.75

It will be noticed that we allowed nothing for the rye sowed, the seed corn or the cane and pea seed. It will also be noticed that we have made no estimate of the value of the fodder from the corn or the pasture from the rye. We also estimated the potatoes at only 75 cents a bushel, which was a conservative price. We think the things we failed to mention will come very close to offsetting each other and for that reason our figures are very close. Corn has been selling here right around \$1.00 a bushel for several years.

GRAIN GROWING PROFITABLE.

On the basis of the figures just shown, there is no doubt that farmers living close to the railroad can well afford to ship manure from Nashville and grow corn for the market at a very good profit. However, every one feels that corn growing is not the most profitable thing for our farmers, but this does show that our farmers can grow their corn much cheaper than they can buy it. It makes cattle raising more profitable than when grain is purchased.

LAST YEAR.

It will be remembered that on the Cline farm last year there was grown 132 bushels of corn on a single acre, 122 bushels on an adjoining acre and 87 1-2 bushels on three-fourth of an acre. The land employed was n the first instance a little better than the average acre of the county, but no great sight better.

BIG CELEBRATION AT CROSSVILLE SATURDAY, JULY 3.

Free Picture Show, Barbecue, Speaking, Races, Riding Contests, Fireworks at Night and a Merry Time for All; Bring Your Folks

Crossville will celebrate our national birthday in splendid style Saturday, July 3, as the Fourth comes on Sunday. There will be barbecued beef and mutton in abundance. F. A. Loshbaugh has been engaged to barbecue the meat, which is ample assurance that it will be done in a clean, attractive and wholesome manner. Our friends from the country are urged to turn out with every member of the family and don't forget to bring a well filled basket as dinner will be eaten in the High School yard under the shade of the trees where all can be well and pleasantly served.

There will be a free moving picture show from 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. It will show President Wilson reviewing the American navy. This will be a splendid chance for every one to see what a battleship looks like and to get an idea of the size of our navy.

Go to the merchants for free tickets to the show. They have them to give away.

There will be speaking on the High School grounds at 11:30 and dinner will follow at the same place. You will be able to hear the speaking and eat your dinner immediately after without traveling through the hot sun to some other point. Dinner will be served at noon.

There will be numerous premiums for the various contests, which are expected to be hotly contested in most instances. Following is the

FULL PROGRAM.

Free picture shows from 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. Wilson's review of the American navy will be presented.

Speaking at High School grove, 11:30 to 12:00.

Barbecue at High School grove, 12 to 1 p. m. There will be plenty of meat for all.

RACES AND CONTESTS.

2:00 to 3:30 p. m.

Chewing contest, boys under 12 years of age. Winner, 50 cents in cash.

Sack race, for boys under 16 years of age. Winner, 50 cents in cash.

Foot race, open to all. Winner will be awarded \$1.00 in cash.

Broad jump, open to all. Winner, 50 cents in cash.

High jump, open to all. Winner, 50 cents in cash.

Best girl rider; girls under 16 years of age. Winner, \$1.00 in cash.

Best lady rider. Prize \$1.00 in cash.

Foot race for girls under 18 years of age. Winner will be presented by Reed & Burnett with a \$3.50 pair of slippers.

Three-legged race. Winners will be given \$1.00 in cash.

Prettiest baby under a year old. Winner will be presented with a \$1.50 box candy by W. F. Bandy. Judges: Mrs. Harry Beadie, Miss Eula Bishop and Litton Thurman.

To the parents of the prettiest baby not over two years, nor under one year old, the Chronicle Publishing Company will give a year's subscription to the Chronicle. Judges: Mrs. W. A. Reed, Mrs. M. W. West and Mrs. H. J. Dunbar.

Fireworks, 7 to 8 p. m.

Splendid display of fireworks will be exhibited.

PREMIUMS.

Bilbrey & Phillips Hardware Company offers a \$3 rocking chair to the man who brings the largest family in to his store before 2 p. m.

J. E. Burnett & Sons offer a sack of their best grade of flour to the person who unloads the largest wagon load of people in front of their store door before 12 o'clock.

J. L. Qualls offers a good hat to the man who brings to his store the largest family of boys before 2 p. m.

Reed & Burnett offer a \$3.50 pair slippers to the girl winning the foot race.

White Bandy offers a nice \$1.50 box candy to the prettiest baby under a year old.

The Chronicle offers a year's subscription to the parents of the prettiest baby not over two years, nor under one year old.

WAR MUNITIONS

Immense Orders Place Brings Streak of Prosperity in U. S.

Commenting on the revival of business in the steel industry, the "basic" industry of the country, the New York World notes that "its mills were working at only about 40 per cent of capacity five months ago." At that time the Democrats were vigorously denying the existence of any depression. Now the mills are working at 80 per cent of capacity and the World remarks: "The so-called war orders play only a small part in this revival. Export business is about a fifth of the total industry, and much of that is outside the munitions demand."

If the World bases its assertion on export figures, it is utterly fallacious.

War orders made Bethlehem Steel jump to 162. That company now has orders for 8,000 field guns from the English war office, and has orders up to date for \$100,000,000 worth of material, and more coming.

War orders justified Hudson Maxim's statement that "every steel and powder company in the country is building additional plants."

War orders have given the Pressed Steel Car Company a \$30,000,000 contract for the delivery of shrapnel shell to Russia.

The Carnegie Steel Company has one order for 18,000 tons of steel bars from one company which is engaged in machining shells.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh firms are figuring on 135,000 tons of steel to be used in the manufacture of shells.

Steel bars, rails, pig iron, etc., sold by the steel companies to other manufacturing companies to be made up into munitions of war will not show up as exports. They are the raw material of shrapnel, shell, gun carriages and guns, and all the thunderbolts of war.

If the United States continues to be the commissariat of the warring nations, even the peaceful ploughshare will be affected by war orders and its sale increased that new lands may be prepared for the sower.

It has been estimated that foodstuffs and other war supplies shipped to the allies since the opening of the war aggregate \$1,000,000,000, and so far as guns and ammunition are concerned the real shipments have scarcely begun. This entails the movement of huge shipments of freight to the seaboard, and that means large additional orders for steel rails for trackage. They are not exported, but their sale was due to war orders.

The efforts of the World, and proponents of the Democracy in general, to make people believe that the depression in the United States, which set in months before the war in Europe commenced, was due to the war, and, on the other hand, to convince them that the revival of industry in the last few months is due to anything but the war is too ridiculous for serious consideration.

THAW ON TRIAL.

Harry K. Thaw is now on trial under the charge of being incurably insane. He was sent to Mattewan, the New York asylum for the insane, for killing Sanford White nine years ago. Ever since that time he has been laboring for his freedom.

WAR SITUATION.

The Austro-German forces have captured Lemberg, the capitol of Galicia, from the Russians and have driven the Russians almost entirely out of Austria. The Germans have launched another effort to capture Warsaw, the capitol of Russia-Poland. There is little other activity at any of the war fronts.

A GOOD HOUSEHOLD SALVE.
Ordinary ailments and injuries are not of themselves serious, but infection or low vitality may make them dangerous. Don't neglect a cut, sore, bruise or hurt because it's small. Blood poison has resulted from a pinprick or scratch. For all such ailments Bucklen's Arnica Salve is excellent. It protects and heals the hurt; is anti-septic, kills infection and prevents dangerous complications. Good for all skin blemishes, pimples, salt rheum, eczema. Get an original 2-ounce 25c. box from your druggist. 2.